



# Americans Attack Hun Lines Below Metz; British Advance in Blow at St. Quentin; Allies Gain 5 Miles in Drive on Bulgars

## Lodge Lauds Wilson Reply To Austrian Peace Feeler

## Republican Leaders in Senate and House Uphold Refusal to Act in Secret Parley

## Senator Demands "Real Victory"

## Party Lines Are Swept Aside in Commendation of the Stand by President

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Lauding President Wilson's terse rejection of the Austrian peace offer, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, minority leader, to-day reiterated in a speech in the Senate that not until the Prussian military power is crushed will the United States and her allies discuss peace.

Senator Lodge emphasized again the absolute necessity of a decisive military victory before the United States can afford to enter any kind of peace negotiations with the Central Powers. Peace discussions with the enemy now, he said, would mean that the war has been lost, that our sacrifices have been in vain, that our high purposes have been defeated.

In the House Representative Kahn, ranking Republican on the Military Affairs Committee, praising the splendid advances made by the Americans in the St. Mihiel salient, declared "the German autocrat knows no language but the language of force," and strongly endorsed the general sentiment against any peace discussions with the Central Powers at this time.

The American people want a dictated peace, Senator Lodge said, and one based on a complete victory.

## Public Will Approve

"The President's reply to this stupid note will meet, I am sure, with universal approval," said Senator Lodge. "His prompt and curt refusal of the Austro-Hungarian offer was not only right but wise, for it will, I believe, put an end to loose and feeble talk about these Austro-Hungarian offers, a kind of talk which is not only debilitating and confusing, but distinctly helpful to Germany."

"The President, without entering upon any details or definitions, says the position and purpose of the United States are plain. I think that the purpose and position of the American people are plain and growing plainer, clearer, stronger every day. They are becoming so plain that I think even the Central Powers will begin to understand them. I believe they will learn, and the sooner the better, that the American people mean to have complete victory. They must be made to know that we have no intention of arguing with them about terms of peace around a table."

## Allies to Dictate Terms

"When Prussian militarism is crushed and the Germans throw up their hands, then the United States and her allies will tell them the terms of peace which they are to accept. In no other way can the world be made safe against German wars of conquest. In no other way can we justify our entrance into the war and our sacrifice of our best and bravest. Until complete victory is reached on German soil any negotiations or discussion with our enemies would mean that the war was lost, our sacrifices in vain and our high purposes defeated. There is much hard fighting yet to be done, many sacrifices are still to be made, but the light of victory is shining upon our armies and upon those of our allies."

"We shall press on until the only end worthy of attainment is fully reached. Germany has brought unnumbered woes upon an innocent world. She must be put in a position where she cannot strike again. She has appealed to the lust of conquest, the dread arbitrament of arms. By

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## Austria Is Helpless Against Slav Revolt

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 17.—The "Rheinisch Westphalian Zeitung," of Essen, complains bitterly over the impotence of the Austrian government in the face of the separatist tendencies of the Slav races. The newspaper says that since Great Britain and the United States have recognized the Czech-Slovaks the agitation for the establishment of an independent Slav state has risen to unprecedented heights, and that the Austrian government seems unwilling to dare action against the "traitors."

## Peace Note Burden Is Put Upon Vienna

## Germans Seek to Dodge Responsibility, Expecting Speedy Rejection

By H. W. Smith

(Special Cable to The Tribune)

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 17.—Most of the German comment on the Austrian peace note is directed to show that the Vienna government alone is responsible, thus seeking to avoid strengthening, by an admission of joint peace overtures, the already demoralizing conviction of inevitable defeat. That Germany is a party to the step taken, however, is clear enough from the terms of Count Burian's introduction and the fact that Count von Hertling informed the trade union deputations Thursday that he confidently hoped for peace sooner than was generally believed.

Comment in the official "Norddeutsche Zeitung," owing to an apparent error in transmission, is not entirely clear. It says that the note is a new proof of the readiness of the Central Powers to conclude peace, but that, having regard to the failure of such steps in the past, there are certainly grounds for doubts of success in the present case.

## Surprise, Says "Tagblatt"

"This, however," continues the paper, "does not affect the readiness of the government to immediately take part in any negotiations that may take place." The "Berliner Tagblatt" declares that the note was a real surprise, and that the step taken was exclusively on the initiative of Vienna. It admits the nobility of the motive, but doubts its wisdom. "It is not to be supposed," it says, "that the Entente will show a greater readiness to respond now than in December last. But we fear that this step, being an independent act of Vienna, will be attributed to motives which may spur the Entente to further warlike efforts."

The fear that Austria may be forced in the end to break away from her allies finds expression in the "Vossische Zeitung."

## Holds Austria Responsible

It says: "We must leave for the present the point of whether and at what stage the note was brought to the knowledge of the Allied governments. In any case, it is a question here of separate action of Austria, which must take the responsibility. This is the first time during the war that one Central power has acted apart from its allies. That is calculated to awaken throughout the world the impression of the collapse of the alliance."

The writer takes comfort in Count Burian's suggestion that hostilities should continue during the negotiations. So long, therefore, as war against Germany continues, so long will she have the active help in arms of her Austro-Hungarian brothers, he says.

## Wilson Signs Beer Bill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—President Wilson to-day signed a proclamation prohibiting the manufacture of beer and non-alcoholic cereal beverages in the United States after October 1st. The proclamation, which will be made public to-morrow, will include some modifications of the original plan, announced by the food administration some weeks ago. Brewers and maltsters will be permitted to consume stocks on hand after October 1st, but they must completely liquidate these stocks before December 1.

This change has been made following the receipt of evidence submitted by the brewing and allied industries that absolute stoppage of brewing on October 1 would mean the loss of great quantities of materials in storage.

Advice to those who want to sell their LIBRARY BONDS—Don't. Advice to those who must sell—Go to John Mulr & Co., 61 D'Way—Adv't.

## Farley Dies While Priests Chant Prayers

## Cardinal Passes Away at Mamaroneck Home at 9:17 o'Clock

## Body to Lie in State in Cathedral Here

## End Came "Peacefully and Beautifully," Says Bishop Hayes

Cardinal John M. Farley is dead. The end came at 9:17 o'clock last night. The Cardinal died "peacefully and beautifully," said Auxiliary Bishop Patrick Hayes, shortly after the aged prelate had passed away.

Cardinal Farley was taken ill with pneumonia about six weeks ago, while at Green Acres, Mamaroneck, N. Y., his summer home. His condition was very low for some time, and bulletins were issued twice daily by his attending physicians.

## Thought Crisis Passed

The crisis was believed to have been passed several days ago, and it was thought probable that the aged patient could be brought to his home on Madison Avenue within a few days. Then he suddenly suffered a relapse. Since that time the Cardinal's condition has slowly but steadily grown worse. With indomitable will he fought off two severe sinking spells when his friends believed hope was gone. Each time, however, his constitution showed the effects of the disease, and while the attending physicians held out hope to the very end they realized that only a miracle could save their patient.

The last sinking spell, from which the Cardinal failed to rally, seized him a minute or two after 9 o'clock. His physicians, as well as Bishop Hayes, Monsignor Carroll, Vicar General Lavelle and Monsignor Mooney were at his bedside.

## End Was Peaceful

The end came so peacefully and quietly that none of those close by the bed knew of it, save the physicians. The church representatives were still chanting prayers for the dying, when the doctors stepped back and informed them that the Cardinal had passed away.

Last Sunday morning really saw the beginning of the end. Shortly after 4 a. m. Cardinal Farley sank so low that as many members of his official family as could be reached were hurriedly summoned. At that time Bishop Hayes administered the sacrament of extreme unction.

Cardinal Farley realized then that he was going to die. Though he could scarcely make himself heard he whispered to Bishop Hayes that he wished he might return to his home here before the end. It was his one expressed wish and seemingly carried his only regret.

The body will be brought to the archiepiscopal residence to-morrow and will lie in state at the cathedral until Tuesday, when funeral services will be held. Burial will be in the cathedral vault.

## Made Cardinal in 1911

John Murphy Farley was created and proclaimed a Cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church by the late Pope Pius X on November 27, 1911. He was at the time Archbishop of New York. At the same time Archbishop O'Connor, of Boston, was named a Cardinal, and the entire Catholic world viewed the two appointments as a great tribute to the Church in America, which up to that time had been represented in the Sacred College by only one Cardinal, the venerable Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore.

The announcement of the elevation of Archbishop Farley provoked an almost unprecedented amount of enthusiasm in this city, for during the years he had headed the Catholic diocese here he had won the esteem of the entire community. When he sailed for Rome to have the red hat conferred upon him at a formal consistory thousands of men, women and children lined the streets from St. Patrick's Cathedral to the waterfront. Papal flags were everywhere in evidence, one even flying from

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THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY.  
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## Haig Sends Praise To Pershing's Army

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Field Marshal Haig to-day issued a special Order of the Day for the information of the British troops in France. It reads:

September 16, 1918.

To General Pershing,  
Headquarters American Expeditionary Force.

All ranks of the British armies in France welcome with unbounded admiration and pleasure the victory which attended the initial offensive of the great American armies under your personal command.

I beg of you to accept and to convey to all ranks my best congratulations and those of all ranks of the British armies under my command.

## 11 Perish in Newark Fire, 6 Girls Dying

## Flames in Plant of American Button Co. Spread With Rapidity of Explosion

NEWARK, Sept. 17.—Nine girls, a man and a boy perished to-day in a fire which swept through the factory of the American Button Company, 72 Morris Avenue, almost with the rapidity of an explosion. Six more girls are believed to be dying at the City Hospital. The building, according to Fire Chief M. P. A. McDermitt, did not have adequate fire escapes.

One of the dead, Marie Siegel, seventeen, of 51 Jones Street, leaped when trapped in the flame-filled top floor of the four story structure, and died on the pavement below. All of the other victims perished in the fire. Most of their bodies were found in a charred heap on the floor of what had once been a cloakroom on the fourth floor. Here they apparently had rushed when the fire burst in upon them. The room had only one window.

Near their bodies was the stairway leading to the street. This was guarded by an iron trapdoor that usually hung open on chains. But the intense heat had melted the chains, and this means of escape was sealed.

## Hundreds Storm Morgue

The morgue to which the bodies were taken was stormed to-night by hundreds of frantic relatives and friends of the 100 girls employed in the building who are still missing. In most cases identification of the dead is absolutely impossible. The casualty list will be made up for the most part through the process of elimination. So far it reads:

## THE DEAD

BALL, CAMILLE, seventeen, 42 Becker Street; burned to death.  
DAMIYOSKI, ANNIE, sixteen, 38 Boyd Street; burned to death.  
PEARL, LILLIAN, twenty-two, 328 North Fifth Street; burned to death.  
SIEGEL, MARIE, seventeen, 51 Jones Street; killed by fall.  
ZANDENBERG, FRANK, seventeen, 137 Norfolk Street.

## THE INJURED

BOUTILLIER, GERTRUDE, address unknown; burned; will probably die.  
DOLIVER, SUSIE, fifteen, 324 Fifteenth Avenue; legs fractured, burned; will probably die.  
LOTT, LENA, seventeen, 25 First Street, burned and incarcinated; will probably die.  
ONISIEWICZ, ELEANORE, seventeen, 16 Lillie Street, burned; will probably die.  
SCHICH, ROSE, nineteen, 595 South Nineteenth Street, fractured left leg, fractured shoulder, internal injuries; will probably die.  
WOLAND, JULIA, sixteen, 81 Hartford Street, fractured skull, both legs broken; will probably die.

So far as can be determined from the smoldering wreck of the building,

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## Notice to Newsdealers

THE TRIBUNE has now completed its arrangement with the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union, removing the last obstacle to the inauguration of its own service. Beginning Monday, September 23d, newsdealers in New York City will get their Tribunes direct from us at the \$1.20 rate. If we have failed to get your order for that date, please phone or write us.

## Yankee Tanks Make Daylight Raid Upon Foe

## Machines Join Patrol and Smash Machine Guns on Hindenburg Line

## New York Lieutenant In Command of Scouts

## Party Operating in Moselle Region Retires Before Flanking Attack

By Wilbur Forrest

(Special Cable to The Tribune)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, Sept. 17.—Three tanks, manned by American crews, performed a daring patrol raid on the Hindenburg line to-day. This is the first time in the war that a small number of tanks have taken part in a daylight raid.

During the late afternoon a patrol of a few men, led by Lieutenant Harold L. Allen, 25 Claremont Avenue, New York City, was proceeding cautiously along the road running from Woel to St. Benoit (northeast of Vigneulles). They were within the area of German outpost positions when they entered a small wood.

Suddenly they heard a crashing noise among the trees and hid themselves until they saw three small tanks coming through the underbrush. Allen distinguished them as Allied tanks and showed himself. An American lieutenant peered out, though keeping a gun levelled on Allen until convinced that he was a bona fide American.

## First "Tank Patrol" in War

Doughboys accompanying Allen then appeared. The tank lieutenant asked them where they were going. Allen said: "We're going on patrol. Want to come along?" The tank lieutenant replied: "I've been ordered to take the tanks to the rear, but I'm game. Sure I'll come along."

Here started what was probably the first tank patrol in the European war. The tanks lumbered across fields into the Bois de la Haute-Voge and then out the northern side of the woods, Allen, with his patrol, following.

Here they were on the edge of the Hindenburg line and under direct observation of the enemy machine gunners. The foot patrol opened fire, drawing the fire of several machine guns. The foot patrol, including Allen, then took cover and the tanks went forward, stamping out every machine gun nest which had fired. Allen then advanced with a little band of doughboys and destroyed several more machine guns which the enemy had abandoned unharmed.

## Flanking Move Forestalled

Small bodies of the enemy fled from the Hindenburg line on the right and left, Allen's patrol and the tanks giving chase. Simultaneously an enemy force outnumbering Allen's advanced on the left of the Americans, presumably with the intention of working around behind them. German shells also commenced to break around the tanks, and the Americans considered it time to depart. They withdrew without loss and came back to our lines.

Allen is a clean-cut young American boy of the type our army boasts. He said: "We thought it best to leave everything at us but their rations. If they hadn't been so excited we might have captured Juville."

## Americans Capture Huns From Fresh Crack Division

By Wilbur Forrest

(Special Cable to The Tribune)

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 17.—A local operation of one American unit to-day netted prisoners from one of Germany's best Stosstruppen divisions in a sector before the Hindenburg line. The prisoners said this unit had just arrived and had been ordered to hold unless a heavy attack came, and then to retire.

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## 20 German Divisions Disbanded to Fill Gaps

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE LORRAINE FRONT, Sept. 16.—One hundred and eight German infantry battalions, equivalent to twenty divisions, have been disbanded, it is learned, to fill the gap made by the last year's fighting.

Women and boys are being called to the auxiliary service to replace men. Five thousand women have already been mobilized for this purpose and boys of fourteen are being utilized.

Captured officers say Germany is very tired of the war and no longer hopes to do more than keep what is its own.

## Allies Break Bulgar Front in Macedonia

## Attack Forces Enemy Back on 12-Mile Line From Strong Positions

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Serbian and French troops continue the offensive in Macedonia and have progressed more than five miles, according to a Serbian official statement received here. The advancing Allies have occupied an important series of ridges. The Allied troops have captured more than 3,000 prisoners and twenty-four guns. Their casualties have been slight.

The Allies are moving forward on a front of more than twelve miles and have taken the village of Gradeshnitsa, twenty miles east of Monastir. A Jugo-Slav division is fighting with the Serbs and French and has reached Kozjak, the most important position in the region of the offensive.

The official statement, which is dated Monday, reads:

"Our offensive continues with complete success. The front pierced has been widened to include the remainder of the village of Gradeshnitsa and extends over a front of more than twenty kilometres."

## Advance Nearly Three Miles

"The whole of the ridge of Sokol is in our hands, as well as the ridges of Trauviska, Rovovska and Brazdasta. We have advanced more than eight kilometres."

"Up to the present the French and Serbian troops have taken more than 3,000 prisoners and more than twenty-four guns. Our casualties have been quite small."

"A Jugo-Slav division has reached Kozjak (5,085 feet and northeast of Sokol), the most important position in this region. Our advance continues."

"The French and Serbian troops are fighting hand-in-hand, and are rivalling each other in tenacity, bravery and sacrifice. French and Serbian aviators have given proof of extraordinary activity and great bravery."

## Senate Committee Favors Creation of Aeronautic Board

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—By a vote of 11 to 2 the Senate Military Committee to-day ordered favorably reported the bill introduced by Senator New, of Indiana, providing for the establishment of a department of aeronautics.

This would set up a department, with a head appointed by the President, to have full control over aircraft production and operation by the army, navy and marine corps. Senators Kirby and Sheppard, Democrats, were the only committeemen to vote against the report.

The Cabinet officer provision, as first proposed, was eliminated, Senator New said later, because there was no law which permitted creating this office.

## Bulgars Reported Fighting in France

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 17.—Bulgarian regiments have arrived at Maubeuge to cooperate with the German troops on the Western front, according to the "Echo Belge."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Unofficial reports that Bulgarian troops have appeared on the Western front attracted attention here to-day, but the question of adding Bulgars formally to the list of enemies of the United States, will not be considered until there is an official report on the subject. It was recalled at the State Department to-day that investigation proved a similar rumor untrue several months ago. If Bulgarians actually are fighting in the west, it will mean recognition of a state of war between the United States and Bulgaria.

## Greek Army in Drive Up Vardar Forces Foe Back

## French and Serbs Capture Total of 3,000 Prisoners and Wrest 24 Cannon From Enemy as Terrific Onslaught on Macedonian Front Continues

## Haig's Troops Seize Positions From Teutons in Flanders

## Allied Aviators Drop Tons of Bombs on German Towns, Crippling Railways and Factories—American Fliers Attack Metz Stronghold

September 18, 2:30 a. m.  
Pershing's First Army yesterday continued to batter its way steadily forward toward the hastily reinforced German lines before Metz. In local engagements the defending forces were thrown back by the assaulting Americans.

Allied troops on two fronts in the Balkans struck new terrific blows at the Austro-Bulgarian positions. Surprised by the Allied drive, which pierced strong defences in its initial stroke, the enemy forces still are unable to regain their poise and are retreating before the attacks of General D'Esperey's armies.

The French and Serbians in the Cerna bend, thirty miles east of Monastir, have advanced five miles on a front of twelve miles, crushing the enemy's unorganized resistance.

## Greek Army Drives Onward

Greek forces fighting their way up the valley of the Vardar, fifty miles to the east, have made fresh progress.

Three thousand prisoners and many guns were captured by the advancing forces. Important heights and fortified positions, prepared by the Bulgarians for permanent defences, were carried by the Allies in the first onrush despite the difficulties of mountain fighting.

On both fronts the advance continues as the Allied armies throw new forces against the retreating enemy.

Haig's army on the western European front pushed forward for gains in Flanders and toward St. Quentin, capturing new forces of prisoners and forcing the enemy's hesitating retreat toward the winter positions of 1917-18.

## Intense Air Fighting in France

Air fighting along the whole battle line in France has become intense. American bombing planes, aided by French and British fliers, have been active over the German lines, especially around Metz, harassing the enemy's concentrations and defensive works.

Advices from observers on the battle line indicate the imminence of a new blow by Foch at weakened spots in the enemy's line. German patrols are reported operating nervously along the entire front, attempting to feel out the strength of the Allied forces. Important railway centres behind the German lines west of Metz are reported in flames.

## American Cannon Begin Hammering New German Line Beyond St. Mihiel

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE LORRAINE FRONT Sept. 17.—The American line on the Lorraine front Tuesday afternoon stood as follows:  
Rouvau Manheulles, Pintheville, St. Hilaire, Doncourt, Woel, Haumont, a point between Jaulny and Rembercourt, north of Vandieres and south of Cham-

pey to the old line east of Pont-a-Mousson.

In addition to the towns along the Moselle which would fall into American hands should the enemy withdraw behind the Hindenburg line and which he is burning, other fires have been started by the Germans. The towns of Dommarin-la-Chaussee and La Chaussee, both on the Hindenburg line, are in flames.

## Fighting Violent at Many Points; Mangin's Army Makes Slight Gains

By Arthur S. Draper

(Special Cable Dispatch to The Tribune)

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LONDON, Sept. 17.—The last twenty-four hours brought little territorial change on the Western front, although the fighting in some sectors has been extremely violent, notably around Vauxaillon and southwest of Cambrai. General Mangin's army, which is slowly working its way around the rear of the Chemin des Dames, has met

stubborn resistance from the foe, who is disputing every inch of the ground and countering desperately in the hope of regaining some valuable positions on the heights east of Vauxaillon. Evidence of a further German retirement has been discovered by the Americans, who anticipate a withdrawal in the Lorraine, in the region of La Chaussee, southwest of Chambray. Apparently Pershing's operation has reached its second stage, and no direct